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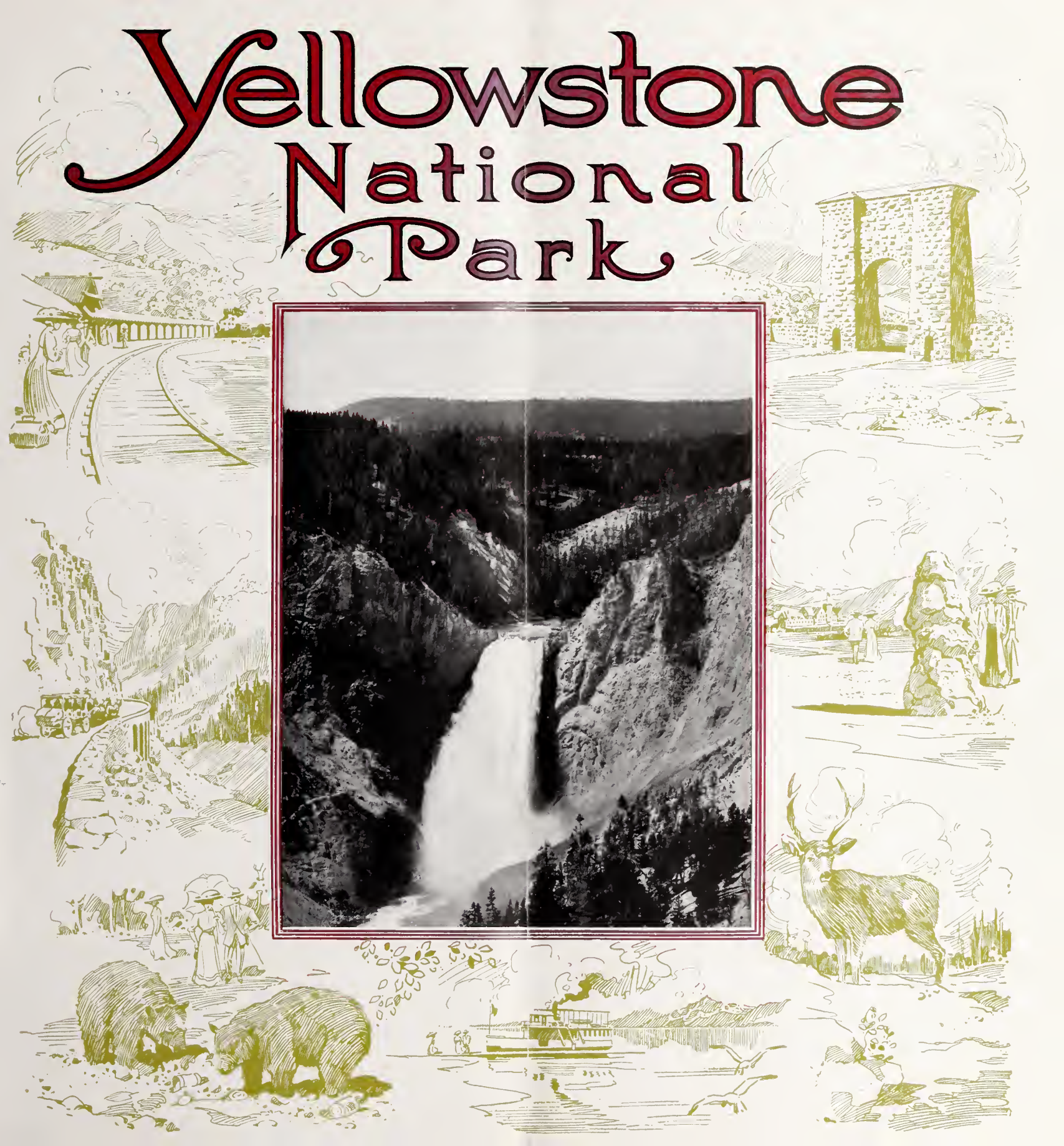
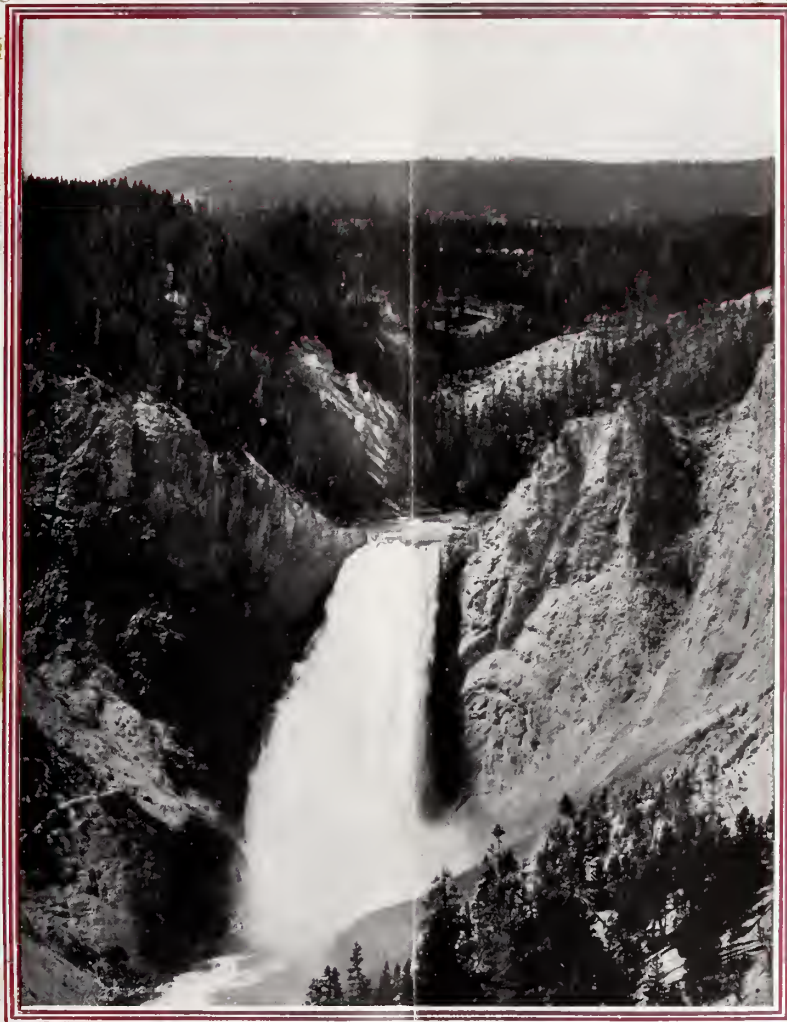
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YELLOWSTONE PARK

Burlington
Route

Yellowstone National Park



Yellowstone National Park



WHEN YOU GO TO YELLOWSTONE PARK you will find many things not at all as you may have imagined. It is an erroneous idea, more or less generally believed, that to enjoy the wondrous beauties of the Yellowstone one must endure the hardships of a tedious and dusty stage journey, subsisting on canned goods and sleeping on indifferent beds. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Tours of the Park are made in as comfortable coaches as were ever built, over splendid roads maintained and, for the greater part, sprinkled daily by the National Government. The hotels are models of convenience and comfort, and the meals served are fully as good as those in other first-class hostleries.

A similar false notion is that the proper way to "do the Yellowstone" is to rush through in five or six days, with a guide book in one hand and a watch in the other. If that is all the time you can devote to it, you will be amply repaid, for it is possible to see, even



The Park tour is made in comfortable, covered surreys

in this short space, the principal wonders of the Park. It is far better to make this hurried tour than not to have seen Wonderland. But by all means, if you can spare the time, *spend a month in Yellowstone.*

Yellowstone Park is the grandest show place in the world—but it is more than that, for it is emphatically the finest rest place known to man. You can do something different, see something different, every day of the thirty. Or, if more to your liking, you can just rest and rest and rest, amid surroundings and in a climate that cannot fail to do you good.

To see Yellowstone Park, it is entirely unnecessary to "rough it"—unless you so desire. The great majority of visitors, and particularly those whose time is limited, patronize the hotels and coaches of the Yellowstone Company. Many prefer, however, to get close to Nature during their stay in Wonderland, wearing old clothing, riding horseback or in private conveyances, and camping out. This is an especially pleasant and inexpensive way for families and parties of friends. Still others choose between these two extremes and use the permanent camps of the Wylie Company.

Inquiries about saddle horses and private conveyances may be addressed to Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.

If it is desired to camp out in the good old-fashioned way, in movable camps, ask any Burlington Route representative (see list on page 15) for the folder issued by the Burlington Route, entitled "The Cody Road into Yellowstone Park," which gives particulars about camping tours via the Cody or eastern entrance, a route renowned for its magnificent scenery and the presence of wild game.

Inquiries about the permanent camps may be addressed to "Wylie Permanent Camping Company, Livingston, Montana," if you intend to enter the Park via Gardiner, the Official or northern entrance, or via Yellowstone, the western entrance. Burlington Route agents will also be glad to furnish folders of the Wylie Company.

To sum up briefly, you will find the attractions of the Yellowstone grouped as follows:

Incomparable Climate, due to high altitude, abundant ozone in the atmosphere and lack of humidity. Summer days are warm but not hot, with frost every night in the higher altitudes.

Splendid Hotels, with every comfort the brain can devise and money procure. They rank with the best resort hotels, with the important difference that their rates average much lower.

Coaching Trip—that has no counterpart in the world—in comfortable observation coaches over smooth and dustless roads.

Wild Animals, of numerous species, among them deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, black, brown and grizzly bear, and buffalo, which may be observed safely and often photographed in their native haunts.

Magnificent Forests, principally of spruce, fir and cedar, and **Wild Flowers** of brilliant hues in the greatest variety and profusion.

Lakes, Rivers and Waterfalls, including fifty beautiful lakes, ranging from the large Yellowstone Lake to tiny lakelets; innumerable rivers and creeks well filled with trout; nearly thirty waterfalls.

Geysers, Mud Volcanoes, Hot Springs, Mineral Springs, Exquisitely Colored Pools, and similar manifestations of Nature, the like of which may be seen nowhere else. There are found here something like four thousand hot springs, large and small; a hundred geysers, big and little.

Mountains and Canyons, with more than one hundred peaks and several glorious canyons; above all, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—so absolutely different from all others as to occupy a position apart.

Any one group of these attractions would constitute an excellent reason for a trip across the continent. Considering them as a whole, *how can you afford not to visit Yellowstone Park?*

Historical

Yellowstone, the name, is derived from the Indian Mi-tsi-a-da-zi, a word from the Minataree, one of the Sioux family of languages. Literally interpreted, it means "Rock Yellow River," and the French equivalent, Roche Jaune, was in common use among the Indians as early as 1804, although when or by whom the name was given is unknown. The reason for the name is obvious once one has seen the yellow so conspicuous among the many tints in the marvelous coloring of the walls of the Grand Canyon of the

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Yellowstone River, and which is particularly mentioned in all the accounts of the early explorers of the Park.

John Colter, who had been a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was the first white man known to have visited the Park, which he did in 1804, and another visitor left his mark

J O R
Aug. 19, 1819

carved upon a tree near the Upper Fall of the Yellowstone. Thereafter for fifty years there are only a half dozen or so whites known to have seen any of the Yellowstone wonders, and their reports were considered as wild exaggerations. To verify or set at rest these reports and many rumors prevalent in the surrounding country, a private expedition in 1869 and Government expeditions in 1870 and 1871 thoroughly explored the region with the result that the Yellowstone National Park was established by the Federal Government, March 1, 1872.

That the Park region should have been practically unknown to the Indians and later to the whites of the surrounding country, has always seemed strange. This is explained in Chittenden's *Yellowstone National Park*, which not only contains the most complete and authentic record of the early history of the Park, but is also an authority on the Park as it is today—its wonders, its topography, its geological history, its flora and fauna, etc., etc. Every prospective Park visitor is urged to secure a copy of this

and enjoyment of the Park enhanced a hundred-fold. Other books containing valuable and interesting data in regard to the early history and stories of the Park, as well as the Northwest in general, are Bradbury's *Travels in North America* and Washington Irving's *Astoria* and *Captain Bonneville*.

An Incomparable Climate

By far the greater portion of Yellowstone Park lies east of the crest of the Continental Divide and at an average elevation of from 6,500 to 8,000 feet. This in itself is sufficient explanation of the incomparable climate that greets summer tourists, though the numerous hot springs and geysers exert a strong modifying influence. There is nothing anywhere that quite compares with it in purity of atmosphere, evenness of temperature and absence of disagreeable features.

With days that are warm and sunshiny, but never hot and oppressive, with nights that are always cool, bringing sleep sweet and refreshing, with hot mineral water baths that rejuvenate and revitalize, with inviting opportunity for every kind of healthful recreation—nothing is lacking to make a week, a month or a season spent here everything an outing should be.

There is really little choice as to the time to make a visit. During the early part of the summer there is more snow to be seen on the mountains and the streams carry more water, while August and September are delightful months in which to stagecoach through Wonderland. There is no time when there is the least danger of the streams running dry or of the waterfalls disappearing, and the geysers play as well in September as in June, and the terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs are equally beautiful.

Splendid Hotels

Nothing adds so much to the pleasure and value of a summer outing as to be thoroughly comfortable. There are those of us who can take real comfort sleeping under canvas and toasting before a campfire; and again there are others of us who much prefer a soft mattress on a brass bed and steam heat when required. For the former, Yellowstone Park has a welcome like no other place; for the latter, a system of splendid hotels that rank with the best of their kind and which are, in some respects, in a class by themselves. They deserve far more than the passing mention that can be given them here. All are advantageously located, electric lighted and steam heated. The meal service is exceptionally good, with fresh meats and fresh milk daily, and fruits, berries and vegetables from Washington, Oregon and Montana, as well as from the hotels' own gardens in the Yellowstone Valley just outside the Park.

The hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs, with accommodations for 250 guests, is near the beautiful, colored terraces and Liberty Cap, across the plaza from Fort Yellowstone. It has recently been much improved, baths being added and its capacity largely increased. An orchestra of thorough musicians is located at the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel during the season.

The Fountain Hotel, at Lower Geyser Basin, near the Paint Pots and Fountain Geyser, houses 250 guests. Those who remain a day or two at this point to see the Great Fountain



A part view of Old Faithful, the rustic hotel at Upper Basin

book (published by The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and on sale at principal booksellers for \$1.50).

Gen. H. M. Chittenden was for many years United States Government Engineer in charge of construction and maintenance of the roads and bridges in Yellowstone Park, and, therefore, had unusual facilities for the gathering of accurate information, which he has set down in a most concise and interesting manner. Everyone who reads this work in advance will find his interest

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Geyser and the beautiful pools near it will enjoy this quiet hotel home and may indulge in the luxury of a bath in water conducted to the hotel from a natural hot water pool.

Old Faithful Inn, constructed at Upper Geyser Basin in 1903, has become one of the most popular hotels in the country. There are accommodations for 325 guests. It is a structure of boulders and logs, peaks, angles, dormers and French windows artistically combined. The idea of a finished, elegant rusticity has been paramount, and while everything is of a rough, rustic order, in a sense, yet again there is nothing uncouth about it. It is an



Jupiter and Pulpit two of the exquisitely colored terraces at Mammoth

artistic creation from foundation to the peak of the roof. The log element has been handled in a remarkably effective manner. Natural logs and limb crooks have been utilized in stairways, balconies and wherever possible.

Old Faithful Geyser is near the hotel; opposite and but a trifle farther away are the Giantess, Lion, Bee Hive, Lioness and Cubs. Down this little valley the Castle is in plain view, and the eruptions of the Grand and Economic, and, to some extent, those of the Giant and Riverside, can be seen from its corridors, rooms and verandas. A particular feature of this Inn is a large searchlight on top of the building, which is operated every night, showing the geysers in play under the electric light and the bears feeding at the edge of the woods.

At Yellowstone Lake the hotel has a stately colonial front with large columned porches at either end and in the center—three in all. Of all the hotels and stopping places in the Park, this is the most restful. The outlook of twenty miles up the lake is one that stirs, yet rests the emotions. The rippling, shimmering waters are framed on the east by the Absoraka Range, which extends the entire length of the lake, and at the south Mt. Sheridan rises, veiled in a purple haze. Here are the fishing grounds *par excellence*. One who has never fished before may here catch salmon trout with ease and the professional may cast his fly in the river

or troll over the lake with keen enjoyment. For a month's rest the Lake Hotel is the best in the Park. There are accommodations for 450 guests.

The hotel at the Grand Canyon, accommodating 250 guests, is on an elevation which gives a wide view, including Hayden Valley, Crater Hills or Sulphur Mountain and a glimpse of the Upper Fall of the Yellowstone.

The head of the Grand Canyon and the Great or Lower Fall are within ten minutes' walk or less from the hotel by road and stairway.

Roomy and attractive lunch stations have been erected at Norris Geyser Basin and at the West Arm of Yellowstone Lake.

The Uniform Rate at Park hotels is \$5.00 and upward per day. This price does not include baths; rooms with bath and certain rooms specially well located being charged for at somewhat higher rates, as is customary at all hotels.

Telegraphic messages can be sent from the Park hotels to any part of the world.

Coaching Tours

Means of touring the Park are as varied as individual preferences. Bicycling is not only possible but comparatively easy. Many use saddle horses, particularly gentlemen in small parties. Others enter the Park in their own vehicles.

The majority use the regular Park transportation equipment—two-horse mountain wagons and surreys, seating three and five persons; four-horse coaches, seating eight and eleven persons; and six-horse coaches of the tallyho sort, seating twenty to thirty-four persons. The latter run between Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs and are another of the novel sights of Wonderland.

The coaching tour of the Park, over the excellent roads built and maintained by the National Government, has no counterpart. It is another feature that marks the Yellowstone as being different from other outing places.

The regular coaching tours of the Park begin at Gardiner, at the northern entrance, or at Yellowstone, at the western entrance, and end upon return to the starting point—or may begin at one gateway and end at the other.

You ask "Via which gateway may the Park tour be made to the best advantage, having in mind the proper seeing of the usually visited wonders in the minimum space of time?"

In this connection it may be well to bear in mind that Gardiner was chosen as the place for erecting the memorial arch to designate the "Official Entrance" or gateway to the Park, the arch being duly completed and dedicated by then President Roosevelt, April 24, 1903, "FOR THE BENEFIT AND ENJOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE." Doubtless the desirability of commencing the Park tour at Gardiner had some bearing on the selection of this point as the Official Entrance.

Full particulars regarding the tours via both gateways are shown herein, but the Official Entrance has the following advantages, whether one enters and leaves the Park at Gardiner or only enters there and leaves at the western entrance:

First—It is nearer the main line of travel, the Park branch of the Northern Pacific (of which Gardiner is the terminus) extending only fifty-four miles from the main line at Livingston.

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Second—By commencing the tour at Gardiner, the wonders of the Park are taken in their natural sequence, in the order of their increasing importance, the climax properly being reached last—at the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River.

Third—The tour commencing at Gardiner permits the spending of a longer time at some of the most important points en route, more particularly at Upper Geyser Basin, the most important of all the geyser basins in the Park.

In commencing the complete tour at Gardiner, immediately after leaving the unique railroad station built of massive logs, the large six-horse coaches pass through the great entrance arch, and along Gardiner River past Eagle Nest Crag to Mammoth Hot Springs, where the afternoon is spent in viewing the beautiful springs and travertine terraces. These consist, principally, of Liberty Cap, Pulpit, Jupiter, Angel, and Cleopatra terraces with their accompanying springs, Cupid's Cave, the White Elephant, Bath Lake, Orange Geyser, and many smaller vents and caves and steam fissures. These rise tier above tier, and form a wonderful array of springs on the side of Terrace Mountain.



Fishing at outlet of Yellowstone Lake

Fort Yellowstone, the military post in the Park, is at Mammoth Hot Springs. Here, also, are the headquarters of the U. S. Engineer in charge of Park improvements and the U. S. Commissioner. Mammoth Hot Springs is thus the Capital of the Park.

There are four troops of United States cavalry quartered in the Park, both winter and summer. They carefully patrol the roads and other parts of the Park and preserve the phenomena from spoliation. Here, also, deer are almost invariably seen, often sporting on the greensward in front of the hotel.

From Mammoth the ride is delightfully interesting. Golden Gate is recognized as the precipitous gorge is entered. The heavy timber is encountered near Willow Creek, and a little farther on is the famous spring which supplies many thousand tourists annually with Nature's own apollinaris water. Obsidian Cliff (of natural glass), Beaver Lake (formed by dams built by the industrious little animals), Twin Lakes, Roaring Mountain

(a hillside of a thousand steam vents), the Frying Pan, and many other interesting features are passed before the lunch station at Norris is reached.

Immediately after luncheon, a guide accompanies the tourist to all interesting points in Norris Geyser Basin, in which are Constant, Monarch, Pearl, New Crater, Vixen, Inkstand, Minute-man, Congress, and other geysers and springs; the Boiler, the Black Growler and the Hurricane, the three last named being small apertures in the earth's crust through which steam rushes with tremendous force high into the air, with a roar that may be heard for miles around.

The afternoon finds the coaches threading Gibbon Canyon, the road following the windings of beautiful Gibbon River, and then, crossing a slight divide, continuing along the Firehole River to the Fountain Hotel at Lower Geyser Basin. On this ride Beryl Spring, the exquisite Falls of the Gibbon River, eighty feet high, and the Cascades of the Firehole are seen. Gibbon Canyon itself is a fine one of timbered slopes and rocky palisades, and there is much variety. The Firehole River is large and beautiful.

At Lower Geyser Basin are many wonders—Firehole Lake, Surprise Pool, the White Dome, the celebrated Mammoth Paint Pots, and the Great Fountain Geyser, while only a short distance, directly in front of the hotel, is the latter's counterpart, the Fountain.

Here one may bathe in the naturally heated waters of Mother Earth, as the baths at the Fountain Hotel are supplied from a pool of hot sulphur water near by. These baths are very refreshing and invigorating.

The walls in the dining-room of the Fountain Hotel are worthy of special note. They were kalsomined some years ago with the product of the Mammoth Paint Pots, and nowhere else can be found a wall of this character.

At the Fountain Hotel the tourist receives his first introduction to the Park bears. While there are bears also at the Upper Basin, West Arm of the Lake, Lake and Canyon Hotels to delight the tourist, the Fountain bears have a reputation all their own, and interest one with their many tricks.

Passing on from the Fountain Hotel the interest never ceases. A convenient platform and stairway have been built at the side of the road near Midway Geyser Basin, where passengers alight, cross the foot bridge over the Firehole River, and visit the crater of the largest of all geysers—Excelsior. It has not been in eruption for a number of years, and is now but an immense cauldron of seething, boiling water.

Upon arrival at the Upper Geyser Basin, the visitor alights at the unique Old Faithful Inn. Upon its completion in 1904, a battleship searchlight was placed upon the roof, nearly one hundred feet above the ground. Every night during the season the visitor may witness the play of the geysers, weird and fantastic, in the varying colors of its powerful light.

As for natural wonders, it may be said that this basin abounds with more geysers, hot pools, hot lakes and like features than all the others combined. First, the traveler looks for "Old Faithful," which may be counted on to display its charms regularly every 60 to 65 minutes. A clock on the veranda of the hotel tells when the next display may be expected. It is near at hand, the hotel being within a few hundred feet.

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Leaving Old Faithful and its companions, among them the Giant and Giantess, Lion and Lioness, Grand, Bee Hive, Castle, Splendid and Riverside, the trip proceeds through the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Owing to the winding road, the Continental Divide is twice crossed at elevations of 8,240 and 8,345 feet. This irregular line of mountains divides the drainage of the region, and it is a curious fact that the waters flowing from one side of the divide find their way to the Pacific Ocean, by way of the Snake and Columbia rivers, while those from the other reach the Atlantic after a longer journey through the Yellowstone, Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

It is on this ride from the Upper Basin that some of the finest scenery in the Park is passed. At Shoshone Point one has a magnificent view of Shoshone Lake and the Three Tetons, fifty-five or more miles distant. About noon the tourist reaches the shores of beautiful Yellowstone Lake, the largest and finest navigable body of water at its height in the civilized world.



One of the most picturesque scenes in the Park—above the Upper Fall

At the West Arm lunch station an appetizing lunch is served, notwithstanding the fact that it is more than a thousand miles from a market of any considerable size, and that everything has been hauled by freight teams nearly seventy-five miles over mountains more than 8,000 feet above the sea level.

On the lake are excursion boats which make regular trips between the West Arm and the Lake Hotel. This is not a part of the regular trip, the boats being owned and operated independently and charging about \$3 for the one-way ride. There are many lakes, but Yellowstone is as distinctive among these as Yellowstone Park is distinctive among the parks of the country. The boat need not be used for the mere sake of novelty, however. All is novelty within the Yellowstone.

At the West Arm is found the much-talked-of Fish Cone, where a man standing on the edge of the lake may catch a trout and, by only turning around, boil it in the cone without removing it from his hook. Here also are some highly colored pools, and the ever-bubbling paint pots, different in size, shape and character from the Mammoth Paint Pots at the Fountain.

The stage ride from West Arm to the Lake Hotel is through a beautiful wooded country overlooking the Lake. Among the most noted points on this ride is the Natural Bridge, an arch of solid stone moulded by the hand of the Great Architect. During part of this ride may be seen the rugged outlines of the sleeping Giant, an almost perfect figure of a Colossus formed by the mountain range.

The new Lake Hotel is a marvel of comfort and convenience, with ample accommodations for years to come. It is the largest hotel in the Park and one of the finest, and is a favorite lay-over point for those extending their stay beyond the regular schedules. Fronting the Lake and only a few rods from the edge of the water, no place offers such delightful opportunity for rest, health and recreation. Here, as at Old Faithful Inn, rooms with private bath may be had at a reasonable cost. The fishing is of the best, and boats may be had for rowing.

The Lake Hotel is the first in the Park reached by tourists entering via the Cody Road.

The next point is the climax of the Park trip—the Grand Canyon. It is reached after an interesting ride from the Lake, for the most part along the banks of the Yellowstone River. En route are passed Hayden Valley, the rendezvous of wild game, Alum Creek, Trout Creek, the terrific Mud Volcano and the Gothic Grotto near by.

But as to the Grand Canyon itself, nothing can convey an adequate idea of this most wonderful work of Nature. Astounded and amazed as the visitor has been at the wonders of the Park, nothing so fills him with awe and admiration as the Canyon. There is no limit to the time that may be spent here with profit and pleasure. Words and pictures alike fail to give the reader any conception of this magnificent, inspiring spectacle.

Probably no better description of the Canyon has ever been written than that contained in the diary of Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, U. S. A., in charge of the military escort of the Government Expedition of 1870. The following extracts from his account but serve to show the inadequacy of mere words to describe this—one of the greatest wonders of the world: "There are perhaps other canyons longer and deeper than this one, but surely none combining such grandeur and immensity and peculiarity of formation and profusion of volcanic or chemical phenomena." And again: "The combinations of metallic lusters in the coloring of the walls are truly wonderful, surpassing, doubtless, anything of the kind on the face of the globe."

Rudyard Kipling wrote: "All that I can say is that without warning or preparation I looked into a gulf 1,700 feet deep, with eagles and fishhawks circling far below. And the sides of that gulf were one wild welter of color—crimson, emerald, cobalt, ochre, amber, honey splashed with port wine, snow-white, vermilion, lemon and silver-gray in wide washes. The sides did not fall sheer, but were graven by time and water and air into monstrous heads of kings, dead chiefs—men and women of the old time. So far below that no sound of its strife could reach us, the Yellowstone River ran, a finger-wide strip of jade green.

"The sunlight took those wondrous walls and gave fresh hues to those that Nature had already laid there.

"Evening crept through the pines that shadowed us, but the full glory of the day flamed in that Canyon as we went out very

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cautiously to a jutting piece of rock—blood-red or pink it was—that overhung the deepest deeps of all.”

The famous artist Moran said: “Its beautiful tints were beyond the reach of human art;” and General Sherman, referring to Moran’s painting of the Canyon, said: “The painting by Moran in the Capitol is good, but painting and words are unequal to the subject.”

Folsom, connected with the private expedition of '69, and who first wrote of the Canyon, said: “Language is entirely inade-



Old Faithful Geyser

quate to convey a just conception of the awful grandeur and sublimity of this most beautiful of Nature’s handiwork.”

The Lower Fall of the Yellowstone is almost twice as high as Niagara—310 feet—and while not nearly so much water flows over it, it is far more beautiful. The Upper Fall is still more beautiful, although not so high—112 feet. Stairways have been built to a point just above the Lower Fall and to a point just below and to one side of the brink of the Upper Fall, and one will be well repaid for the climb down and back to both of these points.

The Canyon and Lower Fall are seen to the best advantage from Artist Point, which is reached by a short drive via the artistic concrete bridge which spans the Yellowstone River a short distance above the Upper Fall, and from Inspiration Point on the west side of the river about a mile and a half below the Lower Fall. From both points the views are matchless in their beauty and grandeur.

After breakfast at the Canyon Hotel the trip is continued to Norris, where luncheon is served; and from Norris the return is made to Mammoth Hot Springs and Gardiner, over the same road traveled when entering the Park.

In commencing the complete tour at the west entrance, one leaves Yellowstone Station on the O. S. L. R. R. at 8:00 a. m. and, passing up the beautiful valley of the Madison River and through Madison Canyon and along the bank of Firehole River, reaching Fountain Hotel at Lower Geyser Basin at 11:30 a. m. From here the same route is followed as described above to Mammoth Hot Springs, from which point return is made to Norris, and thence through Gibbon Canyon and past Gibbon Falls to the west entrance. Much less time, however, is spent at Lower and Upper Geyser Basins and at Mammoth. Schedules showing in detail the time at each place on all the tours are shown on page 14.

Side Excursion

At Mammoth Hot Springs and at Lower and Upper Geyser Basins, the transportation companies have vehicles for the express purpose of taking tourists to the geysers, hot springs, etc., which may not be within short walking distance and for which service a small charge is made. Similar vehicles at the Canyon take one to Artist Point, Point Lookout and Inspiration Point.

From Mammoth Hot Springs numerous trips may be made. Horseback rides in many directions, the ascents of Electric and Bunsen peaks and Mt. Everts, a drive around Bunsen Peak (which includes a view of Osprey Falls and Middle Gardiner River Canyon—the finest in the Park outside of the Grand Canyon) are all easy of accomplishment. Troutng excursions are many and easily made.

An extended trip may be taken to Tower Falls (the most beautiful waterfall in the Park), and from there up the Lamar River to the Fossil Forest, Specimen Ridge, Soda Butte, Death Gulch, the Hoodoo country, etc. This part of the Park is little known and comprises some of the grandest scenery and finest fishing to be found in the Rocky Mountains.

From Norris Geyser Basin, a very interesting trip may be made to Monument Geyser Basin, near the head of Gibbon Canyon and a thousand feet above the river, a spot rarely seen by Park tourists.

From the Fountain Hotel a pleasant drive is down to the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole rivers, there to fish for grayling. It was at this point, in 1870, that the idea was first broached among the members of the Washburn party, in a campfire discussion, of including this region in a National Park.

Another nice horseback trip from the Fountain Hotel is to ride up Nez Percé Creek to Mary’s Mountain and Lake, while there are many shorter jaunts that can be enjoyed.

From Old Faithful Inn a trip, either afoot or on horseback, to



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
SHOWING STAGE LINES

Park Transportation Co., Stage Line
Cody Road
Other Principal Roads
Trails and Wagon Roads

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES

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Shoshone Geyser Basin and Lake for one or more days is a diversion. Shorter ones are to walk or ride to Lone Star Geyser or drive to Shoshone Point.

From the Colonial Hotel at Yellowstone Lake several pleasant excursions may be made by land to Sylvan Pass and other points, but the lake and boating excursions are the great attraction. There are a large number of rowboats to be had with guides and rowers, and fishing tackle can be procured.

The grandest side trip in the Park, all things considered, is made from the Grand Canyon. This is the ascent of Mt. Washburn, and it can be done by horseback, carriage or afoot, many good pedestrians preferring the latter mode. The distance from hotel to summit is ten miles, and the round trip by surrey may be made in half a day, preferably in the morning. One can go by road and return by a well-worn and ancient trail through entirely different scenes.

The view from Mt. Washburn is marvelous, and one obtains, as in no other way, an accurate and connected idea of the Park as a whole. The Yellowstone Lake, the northeastern part of the Park, and the region about Mammoth Hot Springs are like an open book. The road to the mountain is a new and very fine one and the ever-changing panorama affords constant surprises and evokes unbounded admiration.

Mountains and Canyons

The Continental Divide zigzags across the southwestern portion of the Park, and to the north and east of it are numerous mountain ranges, diversified by plateaus, canyons and valleys, with numerous peaks from 9,000 to more than 11,000 feet high.

Above them all is Electric Peak, eight miles northwest of Mammoth Hot Springs, piercing blue sky to a height of 11,155 feet. It takes its name from the peculiar electric phenomena once observed there. The northern boundary line of the Park cuts through the mountain.

Among other notable peaks are: Bunsen Peak, four miles south of Mammoth Hot Springs and reaching 9,100 feet. Named for R. M. Bunsen, a celebrated chemist.

Mt. Everts, two miles east of Mammoth Hot Springs, 7,900 feet. Named for T. C. Everts, a member of the Washburn-Doane Expedition in 1870, when he became lost and was finally found near the peaks after thirty-seven days, nearly dead.

Mt. Sheridan, twelve miles south of lunch station on Yellowstone Lake, 10,200 feet. Named for Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan.

Mt. Langford, eighteen miles southeast of Lake Hotel on southeast shore, 10,600 feet. Named for N. P. Langford, an old explorer and first superintendent of the Park.

Mt. Doane, sixteen miles southeast of Lake Hotel on southeast shore, 10,500 feet. Named for Lieut. G. C. Doane.

Mt. Washburn, seven miles northeast of Grand Canyon Hotel, 10,345 feet. Named for Gen. H. D. Washburn, former surveyor-general of Montana and head of Washburn party which explored the Park in 1870.

There are several glorious canyons in the Yellowstone, but one—the Grand Canyon—overshadows them all. Indeed, it is unsurpassed in all the world.

Lakes, Rivers and Fishing

Nearly all the lakes and streams of the Park have trout in them, and fishing is accomplished sometimes under circumstances so peculiar as to seem really impossible.

"The cool streams flow along so near the boiling floods from the geysers that a fish can be landed and cooked without your moving a step or unhooking him from the line," avers Mr. Fredrick Moore in a report on "The Denizens of Yellowstone Park." Some years since, the United States Fish Commission planted different varieties of fish in various waters of the Park. The results have been such that, coupled with the fine fishing found before that time in Yellowstone Lake and River, the streams in nearly all portions of the reserve now teem with trout of numerous species. In the region of Hot Springs the ordinary Rocky Mountain trout are found in the Yellowstone River through Yankee Jim Canyon, and rainbow trout and eastern brook trout in the Gardiner River. Rainbow trout are in the Gibbon River above the Cascade. Gamy Von Baer trout are in the Nez Percé Creek near Lower

Geyser Basin. Loch Leven trout are in the Firehole River at the Upper Basin. At Yellowstone Lake Hotel, in the river below the outlet, there have been some famous catches of salmon trout with a fly, and trolling on the lake itself has been attended by success. In Grand Canyon, between the Upper and Lower Falls, both the Rocky Mountain and eastern brook trout may be caught. Grayling are found in the Madison and Gallatin



The Grand Canyon—No pen or brush has been able to adequately describe the marvelous colorings seen here

Yellowstone National Park

ivers and whitefish in Twin Lakes and the Madison and Gardiner rivers. The lower Yellowstone River below Tower Falls, twenty miles from Mammoth Hot Springs and reached also from the Grand Canyon, is famous for its trout catches, but is reached only by special excursion, being off the line of the regular tours.

In the Upper Geyser Basin the trout have a curious way of biting only at night or when the clouds are overhead and ruffling breezes blow.

The Park visitor may or may not take with him his own special fishing tackle. Veterans often prefer to do so, but those who dislike to carry such additional bundles can supply themselves at any of the hotels upon payment of a small rental for such time as they use the equipment.

Wild Animals

Rejoice in security in the Yellowstone. When hunters come they must leave their guns at the entrance or, if they intend leaving by another way, they are sealed, only to be opened by the soldier who examines them at the exit. The only shots that can be taken at animals are with the camera.

the Park is deposited a couple of hundred yards from the houses where the bears watch for their meals. This is the time the camera enthusiasts get their best shots, for the bears refuse to be driven away until they have eaten to satiety. There are sometimes grizzlies among them, but the silver tip, black and cinnamon varieties are in the majority. The blacks are tame, but the cinnamon bears show fight if any attempt is made to drive them away. When one of them becomes vicious, however, he is condemned and killed by the soldiers. Other animals that prove dangerous, such as grey wolves, wild cats and mountain lions, are destroyed by the guards. Some of the hotels have built wire fences part way around their rubbish piles, but these are more for the protection of the bears than of the guests, the latter being too often tempted to mar the pleasure of bruin's meal by standing too near his food and passing uncomplimentary remarks about his table manners, which are, undeniably, very bad.

There are many large and interesting herds of elk, deer, antelope and mountain sheep in the Park. The sheep and antelopes are not usually seen in summer, as they retire to the remoter hills and valleys.

Elk are seen here and there along the road, and the deer also; the



Among the Geysers at Upper Basin

The schemes tried by camera enthusiasts are numerous and often ludicrous. A recent writer states that "the women devise most wonderful plans. Some set traps in the woods in which the bait sets off flashlights arranged just behind the instruments and opens the shutter simultaneously, the hope being to get pictures of the wilder animals that prowl only during the night."

There is no other place in the world where the wild species of beaver can be seen as in Yellowstone. The Park is the only place where the bison still roam at large. There are several herds, some confined in large areas for the purpose of infusing new blood into them and some of the young secluded for protection from the wild carnivorous animals of the Park, the hope being that the bison species may be perpetuated. Bears are as plentiful in the Park as monkeys in the tropics and almost as amusing. They are the scavengers about the hotels. The refuse from the hostelryes of

latter, some years, frequenting the vicinity of one or more of the hotels.

The Park, with its protection of the wild game within its borders, serves well the purpose of a vast game preserve, and almost completely surrounding it are extensive Government forest reserves, within the magnificent timber stretches of which the game finds further covert and splendid feeding ground during the greater part of the year. Under such conditions it is not strange that wild game abounds, and in this natural state is almost entirely unafraid of man, to whose presence it has become quite accustomed. The opportunity of viewing wild game in its natural habitat under these conditions is most unusual, and exists probably nowhere else on the globe, to the same extent. This feature is a most interesting addition to the Park tour and, aside from the natural wonders, would in itself make the trip well worth while.

Yellowstone National Park

Natural Phenomena

Nothing that might be written could possibly describe Nature's phenomena in Yellowstone Park—the geysers, mud volcanoes, hot springs and tinted pools. They must be seen and studied, for one person sees in a certain object a charm that is not apparent to another.

Following is a table of prominent geysers and springs, based upon careful observations:

Norris Basin

NAME	ERUPTION IN FEET	DURATION OF	INTERVALS OF
		ERUPTION	
Hurricane.....	10-15	More or less continuous.	
New Crater.....	240	20 min.	Rather uncertain.
Monarch.....	100-125	20-30 min.	Rather uncertain.
Constant.....	20-40	Few seconds	1 minute.

Midway Basin

Excelsior.....	200-300	28 min.	Long intervals—years.
Turquoise Spring.....	Turquoise Blue; 100 ft. diameter.		
Prismatic Lake.....	Wonderfully colored water; 250x350 ft. dia.		

Lower Basin

Fountain.....	20-60	15-30 min.	4-5 hours.
Clepsydra.....	10-50	Short.	Plays from 4 openings.
Mammoth Paint Pots.....	Basin boiling clay, strangely colored; 40-60 ft. wide.		
Great Fountain.....	60-150	1½ hours.	Daily.
Firehole Lake.....	Peculiar phenomena seen here.		
Black Warrior.....	Small but interesting geysers.		
Steady.....			
White Dome.....			

Upper Basin

Old Faithful.....	125-165	4-7 min.	60-70 minutes.
Bee Hive.....	200	8-10 "	Several hours.
Giantess.....	125-250	10 to 20 hrs.	14 days.
Lion.....	60-75	8 to 14 min.	Daily.
Lioness.....	80-100	10 "	Daily.
Cubs.....	3 to 10	Several "	Daily.
Surprise.....	100	Short.	Irregular.
Sawmill.....	10 to 35	30 to 60 min.	Frequently.
Grand.....	200	1 to 3 hrs.	Several times a week.
Turban.....	20-25	25 to 60 min.	Irregular.
Riverside.....	80-100	15-20 "	8 hours.
Fan.....	30-60	10 "	8 hours.
Artemisia.....	150	10 "	Two days.
Jewel.....	30-50	1 to 2 "	Every hour.
Grotto.....	20-40	30 to 40 "	3 to 5 hours.
Giant.....	200-250	90 "	4 to 7 days.
Oblong.....	20-40	Several "	8 hours.
Splendid.....	200	10 to 20 "	Irregular.
Castle.....	75-125	25-60 "	12 to 24 hours.
Economic.....	30	1 "	6 minutes.
Comet.....	60	Short.	Irregular.
Mortar.....	60	6 min.	8 hours.
Sponge.....	Sponge-like walls about spring.		
Punch Bowl.....	Beautiful spring, sometimes an active geyser.		
Black Sand Spring.....	Two very interesting spots. Some very fine coloring here.		
Sunset Lake.....	Beautiful spring, 45-50 feet wide.		
Emerald Pool.....	Lovely spring with delicate colored rim.		
Morning Glory Spring.....	Peculiar spot with geyserite biscuit and many beautiful pools.		
Biscuit Basin.....			

The Lone Star Geyser, just off the road from Upper Basin to West Arm, is one of the most interesting and has one of the most beautiful cones of all the geysers. It plays sixty feet in the air for ten minutes at intervals of forty minutes.

It must be understood that the geysers are more or less capricious, and that, with the exception of some of them, like Old Faithful, Constant, Economic, and a few others, they vary in

periodicity and duration somewhat from year to year. If two or three diminish, as many more will increase in activity and intensity. The figures given represent a fairly reliable average of the performances of these weird creatures of Nature, taking one year with another.

What to Wear

Wear and take along the things that are durable and comfortable. Near the beginning or near the close of the season the climate is considerably cooler than in July or August. Throughout the season the evenings are cool, and even when the sun shines brightly its warmth is moderated by breezes from the snow-covered mountains.

Warm clothing is not to be forgotten. It will be needed mornings and evenings. Woolen underwear is a convenient form of apparel, and when worn with ordinary summer clothing will be found to be sufficiently warm. Men should have medium-weight overcoats or sweaters, and women, coats, jackets or sweaters. Linen dusters will at times prove invaluable and should be taken or purchased in the Park. During the most of each day no outer wrap is necessary. Heavy, thick-soled shoes should be worn, as they are best suited for climbing in the canyons and for walking about the geysers and terraces. A pair of stout gloves should be taken along. Any soft hat with a broad brim that can be pulled down to shade the eyes will do. A stiff hat or straw hat will not be very serviceable. At some of the springs and geyser basins, tinted glasses are desirable to soften the dazzling lights for the eyes. If you like, although it is not necessary, take along a dressy suit of some sort for evening wear at the hotels.

A medium size suit case or valise and shawl strap will hold all that is necessary for the tour through the Park proper. Twenty-five pounds of hand baggage is carried free on the stages. Trunks and all the clothing not essential for the Park trip may be left, without charge, in the baggage-room at Yellowstone or Gardiner, or if at Gardiner they may be taken at a slight extra charge to Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, where the circuit of the Park begins. Baggage should be checked to the entering or departing gateway (Gardiner or Yellowstone), or it may be checked to the entering gateway and on arrival there re-checked to the departing gateway. Laundering can be done for tourists at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel while the trip through the Park is being made.

Mail in the Park

Mail and telegrams to parties entering Park at Gardiner should be addressed, "Yellowstone Park, Wyo., care of Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel;" to parties entering at Yellowstone, mail should be addressed, "Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., care of Old Faithful Inn," and telegrams, "Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., care of M. & Y. Stage Co."

Yellowstone National Park

Cost of Tours

	Chicago.	Peoria.	St. Louis.	Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, †Sioux City.	Denver.
To and Via Gardiner, Mont.					
1. Including rail transportation to Gardiner and return only.....	\$44.50	\$42.25	\$42.00	*\$32.00	\$32.00
2. Including rail transportation to Gardiner and return, and stage transportation from Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs and return.....	47.00	44.75	44.50	*34.50	34.50
3. Including rail transportation to Gardiner and return, and stage transportation for six days' tour from Gardiner through the Park and return to Gardiner.....	69.50	67.25	67.00	*57.00	57.00
4. Including rail transportation to Gardiner and return, and stage transportation for six days' tour from Gardiner through the Park and return to Gardiner, and hotel accommodations while in the Park, covering 17 meals and 5 nights' lodging.....	97.00	94.75	94.50	*84.50	84.50
5. Including rail transportation to Gardiner and rail transportation from Yellowstone to starting point.....	63.50	61.25	61.00	†51.00	51.00
6. Including rail transportation to Gardiner, stage transportation for six days' tour, Gardiner to Yellowstone, and rail transportation Yellowstone to starting point.....	93.50	91.25	91.00	†81.00	81.00
7. Including rail transportation to Gardiner, stage transportation for six days' tour, Gardiner to Yellowstone, hotel accommodations while in the Park, covering 16 meals and 5 nights' lodging, and rail transportation Yellowstone to starting point.....	119.75	117.50	117.25	†107.25	107.25
To and Via Yellowstone.					
8. Including rail transportation to Yellowstone and return only.....	44.50	42.25	42.00	32.00	32.00
9. Including rail transportation to Yellowstone and return, and stage transportation for five days' tour from Yellowstone through the Park (including Mammoth Hot Springs) and return to Yellowstone.....	69.50	67.25	67.00	57.00	57.00
10. Including rail transportation to Yellowstone and return, and stage transportation for five days' tour from Yellowstone through the Park (including Mammoth Hot Springs) and return to Yellowstone, and hotel accommodations while in the Park, covering 13 meals and 4 nights' lodging.....	90.75	88.50	88.25	78.25	78.25
11. Including rail transportation to Yellowstone and from Gardiner to starting point.....	63.50	61.25	61.00	†51.00	51.00
12. Including rail transportation to Yellowstone, stage transportation for four days' tour Yellowstone to Gardiner, and rail transportation Gardiner to starting point.....	88.50	86.25	86.00	†76.00	76.00
13. Including rail transportation to Yellowstone, stage transportation for four days' tour Yellowstone to Gardiner, hotel accommodations while in the Park, covering 11 meals and 3 nights' lodging, and rail transportation from Gardiner to starting point.....	106.00	103.75	103.50	†93.50	93.50

*Also returning to St. Paul only; returning to original starting point via St. Paul in one or both directions, \$5.40 higher.

†Also returning to St. Paul via Gardiner only in one direction; east of Gardiner via St. Paul, \$5.40 higher.

‡Sioux City \$3.90 higher than rates shown in Column 4.

Tickets will also be sold at Chicago, Peoria, or St. Louis for return to any of these points, and from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul or Minneapolis for return to any of these points.

Through tickets, including rail and stage transportation only, will be sold for children five years of age or over and under twelve years, at one-half rates. Through tickets, including hotel accommodations, will not be sold for children. Hotel companies will make, locally in the Park, one-half rates for children under ten years of age.

Special parties desiring to retain the exclusive use of the coach in which they commence the Park tour may do so on payment of from \$7.50 to \$20 per day.

Dates of Sale, Stop-Overs, Routes, Etc.

Dates of Sale. Daily June 11 to September 11, inclusive, from points east of Missouri (Kansas City, Omaha, etc.) and St. Paul.

Daily June 12 to September 12, inclusive, from points on and west of Missouri River and St. Paul, except through tickets will be sold to Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs daily June 12 to September 16, inclusive.

The Park Season. The first and last dates on which tourists may leave Gardiner (Official entrance) and make the complete tour of the Park are June 14 and September 14; similar dates leaving Yellowstone station (west entrance) are June 16 and September 16.

Limits and Stop-overs. Final limit for reaching starting point, October 31, 1910. Passengers returning via Yellowstone (west entrance) must leave there not later than September 20, 1910. Stop-overs allowed at all points en route within final limit of October 31st. Also on due notice, without extra charge for transportation, individual tourists may stop over anywhere in the Park as long as they desire during the Park season, merely paying the regular price of \$5.00 per day at the hotels for the extra time not covered by their tickets.

Choice of Routes. A glance at any good railroad map of the United States, or the map on last page hereof will show that the Burlington Route, because of its fortunate geographical situation, with its own rails from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City, all the way to St. Paul, Denver and Billings, Montana, is in a position to offer a greater diversity of routes to and from the Yellowstone Park than any other line; in fact, that it offers the same choice of routes offered by all other lines combined, and in addition the interesting additional route via its Billings, Montana, line.

The most popular tour undoubtedly is the one which includes the route via St. Paul or Billings, Montana, and the Official or northern entrance in one direction, and the west entrance, Salt Lake City, scenic Colorado, Colorado Springs and Denver in the opposite direction. Under heading, "Cost of Tours," this tour is No. 7 when made going via the Official or northern entrance and returning via Colorado, and costs \$119.75; and is No. 13 when made going via Colorado and leaving the Park via the Official or northern entrance on the return trip, in this case costing \$106.00. The difference in cost as already mentioned is because of the less time allowed at the Geyser Basins and at Mammoth, when going through Colorado and entering the Park from the west side. If this route is taken, one should be prepared to stay an extra day each at Fountain Hotel, Old Faithful Inn and at Mammoth, at a cost of \$15.00 additional, bringing the whole cost up to practically the same price as when made in the opposite direction. The advantages of taking the wonders in the order of their natural sequence, which is only possible when entering the Park at the Official or northern entrance, have already been explained, and one additional advantage of doing this and returning through Colorado is that, the bulk of the trip having been completed by the time one reaches Colorado, one has a fine opportunity for rest and recreation in that great summer resort State before starting home on the last short stage of one's journey.

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The route via which the tourist will obtain more for his money than any other which he can take is No. 4 in the table above. From Chicago, for instance, he may go via St. Paul to Gardiner, take the complete tour of the Park, visiting the wonders in their proper sequence, and with the maximum time included on any of the regular tours, and return via Gardiner, the Custer battlefield, and the Black Hills to Denver and Colorado Springs or Pueblo and thence to Chicago, or he may reverse the trip.

Routes to or from Gardiner. Via the Burlington's Mississippi River Scenic Line, following the picturesque east bank for 300 miles to St. Paul, thence Northern Pacific Railway.

Via Kansas City or Omaha, across Nebraska, skirting the edge of the picturesque Black Hills of South Dakota (into which an interesting side trip may be easily made), past the historic Custer battlefield, the Custer monument being plainly visible from the train, to Billings, Montana, thence Northern Pacific Railway.

Via the same as the preceding route but including the detour via Denver and Colorado Springs or Pueblo without extra expense.

Routes to or from Yellowstone. Here practically only one route is followed by the tourist and that is via Denver and Colorado Springs and across Colorado through the scenic Rockies to Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake City, thence straight north to Yellowstone.

Train Service. The Burlington with its five splendid trains (all of them electric lighted) from Chicago and St. Louis to Denver, offers the best service via the Colorado route, and not only so but the Burlington Route is the only line with through train service from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha or Denver to the Official or northern entrance to the Park at Gardiner, Montana. The Burlington has such through train service—electric lighted, too—from all these cities, no change of trains being required en route.

The Burlington is therefore unique in the variety of routes and the excellence of train service which it is able to offer the public.

Details of all the summer schedules will be found in summer time tables, effective on or about May 29.

Side Trips into the Park

Side-trip tickets from Livingston (on main line of Northern Pacific Ry.) via Gardiner and from Pocatello, Salt Lake and Ogden (on the Union Pacific Ry.) via Yellowstone are sold covering hotels and staging for the complete tour for \$55.00, the tickets from Livingston covering the same schedules in the Park as Tours Nos. 3 and 4 above, and the tickets from Ogden, Salt Lake and Pocatello covering the same schedule as Tours Nos. 9 and 10.

In addition, a round-trip ticket is also sold from Livingston to Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs and return, for \$5.00; side trips from Pocatello, Salt Lake and Ogden are also sold for \$25.00 to Lower and Upper Geyser Basins and return, including staging and four meals and one lodging, and for \$45.00 including tour of principal wonders except Mammoth Hot Springs, staging, ten meals and three lodgings.

NOTE—The side-trip tickets from Ogden and Salt Lake at these rates sold only to holders of transcontinental tickets.

Daily Schedules of Park Tours

Tours Nos. 3 and 4, as shown above.

1st Day—Leave Livingston 8:00 a. m., Nor. Pac. Ry. branch line, arrive Gardiner 10:15 a. m.; leave Gardiner 10:30 a. m. by Concord coach, arrive Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel 12 noon.

2d Day—Leave Mammoth Hot Springs 8:00 a. m., arrive Norris Geyser Basin 12:00 noon; leave Norris 1:30 p. m., arrive Fountain Hotel, Lower Geyser Basin, 5:30 p. m.

3d Day—Leave Fountain Hotel 9:00 a. m., arrive Old Faithful Inn, Upper Geyser Basin, 12:00 noon.

4th Day—Leave Old Faithful Inn 8:00 a. m., arrive lunch station, West Arm or Thumb of Yellowstone Lake, 12:00 noon; leave West Arm 1:30 p. m., arrive Lake Hotel 4:30 p. m., or one may take the boat across the Lake at a slight additional charge.

5th Day—Leave Lake Hotel 9:00 a. m., arrive Grand Canyon 12:30 noon.

6th Day—Leave Grand Canyon 9:00 a. m., arrive Norris 12:00 noon; leave Norris 1:00 p. m., arrive Mammoth Hot Springs 4:30 p. m.; leave Mammoth Hot Springs 6:30 p. m., arrive Gardiner 7:15 p. m.; leave Gardiner 7:15 p. m. via Northern Pacific Ry., arrive Livingston 10:00 p. m.

Tours Nos. 6 and 7, as shown above.

1st Day—Leave Livingston 8:00 a. m., Nor. Pac. Ry. branch line, arrive Gardiner 10:15 a. m.; leave Gardiner 10:30 a. m. by Concord coach, arrive Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel 12:00 noon.

2d Day—Leave Mammoth Hot Springs 8:00 a. m., arrive Norris Geyser Basin 12:00 noon; leave Norris 1:30 p. m., arrive Fountain Hotel, Lower Geyser Basin, 5:30 p. m.

3d Day—Leave Fountain Hotel 8:30 a. m. arrive Old Faithful Inn, Upper Geyser Basin, 12:00 noon.

4th Day—Leave Old Faithful Inn 7:30 a. m., arrive lunch station, West Arm or Thumb of Yellowstone Lake, 11:30 a. m.; leave West Arm 1:00 p. m., arrive Lake Hotel 4:00 p. m., or one may take the boat across the Lake at a slight additional charge.

5th Day—Leave Lake Hotel 8:30 a. m., arrive Grand Canyon 11:30 a. m.

6th Day—Leave Grand Canyon 8:30 a. m., arrive Norris 11:00 a. m.; leave Norris 1:00 p. m., arrive Yellowstone Station (West entrance) 5:30 p. m.

Tours Nos. 9 and 10, as above.

1st Day—Leave Yellowstone Station (West entrance) 8:00 a. m., arrive Fountain Hotel, Lower Geyser Basin, 11:30 a. m.; leave Fountain Hotel 1:30 p. m., arrive Old Faithful Inn, Upper Geyser Basin, 3:30 p. m.

2d Day—Leave Old Faithful Inn 8:00 a. m., arrive West Arm or Thumb of Lake 11:30 a. m.; leave West Arm 1:30 p. m., arrive Lake Hotel 4:00 p. m., or one may travel by boat from West Arm to Lake Hotel for a small amount extra.

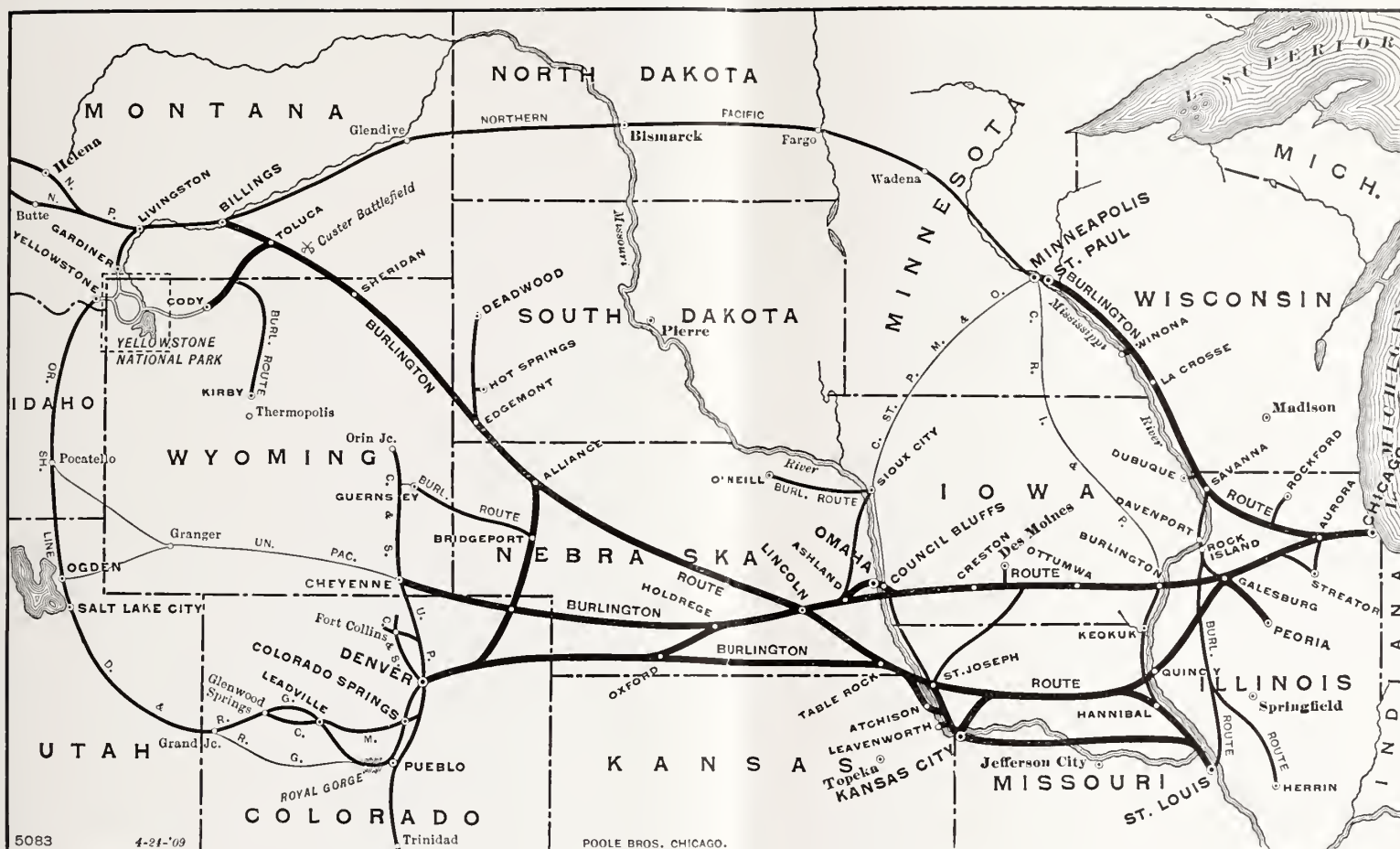
3d Day—Leave Lake Hotel 8:00 a. m., arrive Grand Canyon Hotel 12:00 noon.

4th Day—Leave Grand Canyon 8:30 a. m., arrive Norris 11:00 a. m.; leave Norris 12:30 p. m., arrive Mammoth Hot Springs 4:00 p. m.

5th Day—Leave Mammoth Hot Springs 8:00 a. m., arrive Norris 11:30 a. m.; leave Norris 1:00 p. m., arrive Yellowstone 5:30 p. m.

Tours Nos. 12 and 13, as above. Same as Tours Nos. 9 and 10 to Mammoth Hot Springs, leaving there on the 4th day at 6:30 p. m. and arriving Gardiner 7:15 p. m.

Holders of tickets for Park Tour No. 8, shown above, may also purchase Park Tour tickets at Yellowstone Station as follows: \$16.25, including staging and hotels, to Lower and Upper Geyser Basins—four meals and one night's lodging in the Park; \$36.25, including hotels and staging for complete tour of Park on schedule similar to that for Tour No. 10, but one day shorter, omitting Mammoth Hot Springs—ten meals and three nights' lodging in the Park.



REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BURLINGTON ROUTE.

The following representatives of the Burlington Route are thoroughly informed concerning all details of train service and rates to and from the Park, and the nearest of them will be glad to answer any questions a prospective traveler may care to ask, either by mail or in person, or to reserve berths:

Atchison, Kan. T. L. LAWRENCE, General Agent
Beatrice, Neb. H. L. LEWIS, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
Billings, Mont. H. H. SWEARINGEN, General Agent
Birmingham, Ala., 1122-3 Brown-Marx Bldg. H. R. TODD, Gen'l Southern Agent
Boston, Mass., 201 Washington St. W. J. O'MEARA, Eastern Passenger Agent
Buffalo, N. Y., 299 Main St. M. K. MIX, Traveling Passenger Agent
Burlington, Ia., C. B. & Q. Depot M. M. RENO, Division Passenger Agent
Butte, Mont., 15 West Broadway H. A. BRADT, General Agent
Chicago, Ill., 211 Clark St. H. A. CHERRIER, City Passenger Agent
Chicago, Ill., Cor. Adams and Canal Sts. W. B. BYRNE, Depot Passenger Agent
Chicago, Ill., Headquarters Bldg., Cor. Adams and Franklin Sts. J. R. VAN DYKE, Traveling Passenger Agent
Cincinnati, O., 307 Union Trust Bldg. J. J. TEETER, Traveling Passenger Agent
Cleveland, O., 220 Public Sq. C. A. BROWNE, Passenger Agent
Clinton, Ia. J. M. RODMAN, General Agent
Council Bluffs, Ia. J. E. SWAN, City Passenger Agent
Dallas, Tex., 324 Wilson Bldg. MARK FORD, General Agent
Deadwood, S. D. J. L. BENTLEY, Commercial Agent
Denver, Colo., 701 Seventeenth St. E. A. COOPER, General Agent Passenger Dept.
Dubuque, Ia. H. W. UTLEY, General Agent
Galesburg, Ill. J. H. REAGAN, City Passenger Agent
Hannibal, Mo. A. S. CRAWFORD, Division Passenger Agent
Kansas City, Mo., 823 Main St. F. E. HOLLINGSHEAD, General Agent
Keokuk, Ia. H. S. JONES, Southwestern Passenger Agent
Leavenworth, Kan. A. D. BROWN, Traveling Passenger Agent
Lincoln, Neb., Thirtieth and O Sts. S. E. NIRDLINGER, General Agent
Los Angeles, Cal., 526 S. Spring St. G. W. BONNELL, City Passenger Agent
Los Angeles, Cal., 526 S. Spring St. W. W. ELLIOTT, District Passenger Agent

Minneapolis, Minn., Third St. and Nicollet Ave. J. F. McELROY, City Passenger Agent
New York, N. Y., 379 Broadway W. J. O'MEARA, Eastern Passenger Agent
Omaha, Neb., 1502 Farnam St. J. B. REYNOLDS, City Passenger Agent
Omaha, Neb., 1004 Farnam St. J. W. WILLIAMS, Traveling Passenger Agent
Peoria, Ill., 323 Main St. J. P. GARRITY, Traveling Passenger Agent
Philadelphia, Pa., 836 Chestnut St. E. L. WRIGHT, Traveling Passenger Agent
Pittsburg, Pa., 506 Smithfield St. T. L. BIRKETT, City Passenger Agent
Portland, Ore., 100 Third St. A. C. SHELDON, General Agent
Pueblo, Colo., 412 North Main St. C. J. PEARSON, Commercial Agent
Quincy, Ill. E. F. BRADFORD, General Agent
Rockford, Ill. A. G. EVERETT, General Agent
Rock Island, Ill. FRANK A. HART, Passenger Agent
St. Joseph, Mo., Sixth and Edmond Sts. J. D. BAKER, Division Passenger Agent
St. Louis, Mo., 728 Olive St. A. E. MARTIN, City Passenger Agent
St. Louis, Mo., Union Station J. G. DELAPLAINE, City Passenger Agent
St. Louis, Mo., 722 Chestnut St. J. T. WILLIAMSON, Passenger Agent
St. Paul, Minn., 363 Robert St. C. J. ROHWITZ, Traveling Passenger Agent
St. Paul, Minn., Fifth and Roberts Sts. C. B. OGLE, Traveling Passenger Agent
Salt Lake City, Utah, 307 Main St. J. D. ZOOK, City Passenger Agent
San Francisco, Cal., 795 Market St. F. M. RUGG, Northwestern Passenger Agent
San Jose, Cal., 15 West Santa Clara St. R. F. NESLEN, General Agent
Seattle, Wash., 109 Yesler Way, Pioneer Square W. D. SANBORN, General Agent
Sioux City, Ia., 506 Fourth St. F. E. THOMPSON, Ticket Agent
Spokane, Wash., 610 Riverside Ave. A. E. CAMPBELL, Commercial Agent
Sterling, Ill. F. W. SIEBERT, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Tacoma, Wash., 113 South Tenth St. L. C. THORNE, General Agent
Toronto, Ont., 54 King St., East G. B. SMITH, Freight and Passenger Agent
Toronto, Ont., 54 King St., East J. A. YORICK, Canadian Freight and Pass. Agent

J. FRANCIS, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, CHICAGO, ILL.
L. W. WAKELEY, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, OMAHA, NEB.
W. A. LALOR, ASSISTANT GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, ST. LOUIS, MO.
P. S. EUSTIS, PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER.

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YELLOWSTONE PARK



Burlington
Route